Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
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CHARLEY ROSS.

The trial of William Westervelt, charged with assisting in the abduction of Charley Ross, now in progress before the Court of Quarter Sessions for the city of Philadelphia, brings again into prominence one of the most sorrowful incidents of modern times. Thousands of little boys are turned out upon the streets by their parents to snatch a living as best they can, and each of them endures sufferings and privations probably quite as severe as are visited upon this child by his criminal captors, if he be still alive, but their condition scarcely excites an emotion of pity among the great throng who jostle them out of the way if they happen to be too persistent in their appeals for alms. But there was something in the manner of this child's abduction, something in the grief of the stricken household, that touched a sympathetic chord in all the homes of the land.

The crime of child stealing is by no means common in this country, but it enters into the plot of the most popular opera of the day, and also constitutes the ground work of a number of favorite plays, and it is perhaps the near resemblance which this tragedy in real life bears to the tearful incidents of the drama that gives it such lasting remembrance. The efforts made to find the missing child gave a wide publicity to the story of his abduction, and the illustrated newspapers made his curly head familiar in the homes of the city and the country. He may still be hid away in some obscure haunt of vice, or he may be resting in the peace of the grave, but whether living or dead, he is probably the best known child in the world. The engravers art has given an immortality to the chubby face which will be preserved in the story books of the future.

The Baltimore *American* publishes the following very interesting account of his abduction, which in view of the impending trial is very timely:

Notwithstanding the halo of romance that has been thrown around the fate of this little boy he was carried off from the meanest and basest of motives. There was neither jealousy nor revenge, nor any other of the great passions to be gratified; the desire to extort money from his parents for his ransom was the only object his captors had in view. They were ordinary, vulgar criminals, who would just as soon have stolen a pet terrier dog if they could have hoped for as large a reward, for as large a return. For six months they kept making overtures, under various disguises, for the ransom of the child, and the poor distracted father did all he could to raise the sum demanded ($20,000), which was far beyond his means. Then their criminal career was cut short on a winter night by a couple of sturdy countrymen, who found them rifling an unoccupied house on their premises. On the evening of the 14th of December, 1874, Wm. Mosher and Joseph Douglass (the men who enticed Charley Ross in a wagon and drove away with him) were shot while in the act of committing a burglary in the house of Judge Van Brunt, at Bay Ridge, in the vicinity of New York. Mosher died instantly, but Douglass survived a few minutes, and with his last breath confessed that he and Mosher has stolen the child, but he said that he did not know where he was at that time, unless he was at Mosher's house. As is well known, he was not found at the place indicated, and no clue could be obtained to his whereabouts.

It seems that the police authorities suspected these two men from the first, and detectives had been hunting them through all the haunts in which the "dangerous classes" of New York are known to dwell, but without success. A gentleman of Philadelphia chartered a tug boat, and accompanied by detectives, cruised along the shores of Long Island Sound, and search was made on all the islands in which burglars are in the habit of concealing their booty. The police authorities went about the matter with their usual air of mystery, and kept everything from the public which they could possibly conceal. We think that this was a great mistake. If the whole community had been allowed to participate in the search, the child and his abductors might have been found. More criminals are caught through the publicity given to the evidence that points to their guilt by the newspapers than by the stealthy arts of the detective, who sometimes is a very stupid person. With the death of the two burglars at Bay Ridge, all clue to the missing boy was lost, and since then no overtures have been made for his return. Westervelt is a brother of Mrs. Mosher, widow of the deceased burglar, and some time before the Bay Ridge tragedy he had some communication with the superintendent of the New York police, ostensibly for the purpose of negotiating for the return of Charley Ross to his parents, but really, as is believed, for the purpose of finding out if the police were on the right track, and to notify the criminals to get out of the way if the prospect seemed dangerous. He afterwards came to Philadelphia, and was there arrested; and is now on trial for being accessory to the abduction.

One of the most curious features of this mysterious case is the correspondence which was kept up between the abductors and Mr. Ross, which was cut short by the death of the burglars. The little boy was carried off on the 7th of July, 1874; on the 7th of that month Mr. Ross received an anonymous letter through the postoffice, promising his return on receiving $20,000, and dictating a "personal" which Mr. Ross was to publish in the Philadelphia *Ledger* if he was willing to negotiate. The "personal" was published, and brought an answer from Mosher dictating the terms. The correspondence was kept up until July 23, Mr. Ross answering the anonymous communications through the columns of the *Ledger*. The terms dictated by Mosher were that Mr. Ross should put the $20,000 in his pocket and hand it to the first man who should ask him for it. No street or locality was designated for the paying of the money. In five hours after the package was delivered the boy was to be sent home. On the day named (July 23) Mr. Ross put a "personal" in the *Ledger* in these words: "I will agree to the terms in every particular." He put the $20,000 in his pocket and walked about the streets expecting every moment to be approached by some one who should demand the package. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of this anxious father carrying a purse of $20,000, which he was ready to deliver to any one that would approach him and ask him for the sum [illegible]. Who that has wept over Mr. [illegible]'s search for little Emily can refrain from tears at the sight of Christian Ross wandering about the streets, with all his worldly fortune in his pocket, looking for the unknown man who should consent to restore the money and promise to bring back his boy?

But Mr. Ross did not meet his man Mosher took fright at some demonstration made by the detectives and changed his tactics. In a few days Mr. Ross received an anonymous letter telling him that the proposed plan of receiving the money had been abandoned, and that he should put the money in a white leather satchel, and on the afternoon of a certain day should take a train for New York, ride on the rear platform, and hold the satchel in his hand. If any person along the route should display a white flag in daylight or a white lantern at night, he was to drop the satchel, and in a stated time Charley was to be sent home. If no signal was displayed between Philadelphia and New York, then he was to proceed to Albany in the same way and to look out for the same signal. On the morning of the 30th of July Mr. Ross informed Mosher through the *Ledger* that he was ready, and on the afternoon of the same day he set out on the trip, going clear through to Albany, but seeing no signal. It happened that the story about little Charley having been seen in Pottsville was circulated on that very day, and the newspapers stated that Mr. Ross had gone there to identify him. Mosher saw this and supposed that Mr. Ross had not kept his promise; hence he notified his confederate not to give the signal. It may be remarked that Mr. Ross kept the police authorities advised of his movements. On the same train that bore him to New York and Albany were two sharpshooters with rifles ready to bring down the man that displayed the signal the instant that they got their eyes on him. Mr. Ross did not know that these men were on the train.

Negotiations were opened again, and the correspondence was kept up for some months. He made one or two trips to New York to pay over the money according to directions given in the anonymous letters, and advised Mosher of his presence in the city in a "personal" in the Herald, but something always interfered to prevent the scoundrels from carrying out their part of the agreement. The vigilence of the detectives made them excessively cautious. In the mean time Mr. Ross's health gave way under the strain upon his nervous system; and for some weeks he was unable to reply to the letters sent him by Mosher, and before the correspondence culminated in the restoration of the lost child the abductors were sent to their final reward. Vengeance could not suffer them to live. Since their death Mr. Ross has received no anonymous letters proposing to return his son, and the mystery remains unsolved. If the wretch now on trial knows anything about the boy's fate, he has thus far refused to tell.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The financial news for the past several days is startling to say the least. For a week past four or five failures, are reported each day, and when it will end will be difficult to say. The Southern people are not altogether callous spectators, though the monetary troubles do not effect them directly. They have touched the lowest depths of financial depression and disaster. The whole legislation of the country for many years has tended to ruin them, and the work has been fully accomplished. The turning point has been reached, and we hope the reaction has begun.

The cotton crop of the South is about to begin to move to market, and as it is controlled and paid for by England, so far, at least they are independent of the North. They may certainly look some for "let up" in the business pressure.

But what of the North! Their situation seems to be desperate, and more and more every so day. Sweeping failures in New York, involving millions, are followed by failures in San Francisco, involving more millions, while from Boston, Chicago, Louisville, Montreal, and at every commercial centre throughout the North the substantial echoes of their disaster are heard in hundreds of failures and defalcations, which show that the financial troubles disclose moral shortcoming as well. These have not yet reached their culminating point.—There must be a reform in the government itself before there shall be any improvement in its real prosperity.

THE Empress of Austria is taking the sea baths at Petites-Dalles, near Sassetot, Seine-Inferieure. The Empress is a superb swimmer. She takes her bath every morning, at 9 o'clock. Her cabin and that of her ladies of honor are together, under one roof, separated into rooms or cabins by curtains. The cabin of the Empress has a corridor with a room on either side. In one is her bathing dress, and the floor is covered with waxed cloth; in the other is a chair and a small toilette table, on which is a mirror, framed in bamboo. Simple enough. But the Empress of Austria is remarkably simple person in habits and dress; she never wears a jewel unless obliged to on State occasions. Her dress at the seaside is as plain as possible. She is in mourning for late ex-Emperor Ferdinand. She wears a black *cretonne* costume; skirt and tunic are trimmed with bias folds and a braid; a black Hungarian cloth paletot, with braid trimming; black straw hat with black cherries and leather brodequins—those sensible French walking boots, that are all the mode now. Several ladies of honor accompany her, dressed in the same unpretending style; and behind them follows a negress maid, who leads in a leash the Empress's favorite dog, a tremendously large Danish hound. After the bath, Her Majesty, her ladies, the negress and the dog, walk the full length of the only street in Petites-Dalles; at the end she stops for a cup of milk which is milked from the cow in her presence. In the afternoon she rides on horseback four and five hours.

ST. LOUIS is 429 feet above the tide; Cincinnati 440 feet; Pitsburg 699 feet; Omaha 1,060 feet, Atlanta 1,084 feet; Denver 5,195 feet; Cheyenne 6,075 feet, and Pike's Peak 14,148 feet.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3. 1875.

MY DEAR JOURNAL—Delegates are arriving by every train, and the prospect now is that there will be no missing members when the hour for organization shall arrive.

Of course, there are all sorts of rumors afloat, and about all sorts of matters pertaining to the Convention, its organization and action. None of our people are buoyant, while many are despondent: some, however, are hopeful. It is quite common to hear Democrats express the fear that the Radicals will play us some trick or other, though it seems easier to express the opinion than to give any solid reason for it beyond the general conviction, that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the Radical party is peculiar. And, indeed, if that party possessed a tithe of the brains and capacity for tricks that it is supposed to have, it is a terrible party sure enough for us poor innocent, unsuspecting white men to deal with. One cannot help being amazed, at times, at the deep cunning and wily machinations attributed to the enemy, and is tempted to ask what sort of an infernal devil is this one we have to fight? But there are some men who revel in mysterious forebodings, and to whom the shadow of a coming evil is a positive luxury—if so be it, it only will assume a fantastic shape; other men are not so credulous! The fact that the county of Wake, with near a thousand white majority, should elect such men as Madison Hodge and Richard Badger, is certainly suggestive of something. But a truce to speculations!

Among the rumors current here is one saying that Messrs. Sinclair and McEachin, of Robeson county, will not take their seats in the Convention, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Settle's action in their case removes every obstacle in their way. The reason given for this course is the belief said to be entertained by these gentlemen that the action of the Commissioners declaring them elected was illegal. This statement it is understood is made on the authority of Dr. Norment one of the contestants from that county. It is said that this same Robeson county case has not given unmixed delights to Judge Settle, and some are uncharitable enough to believe that his not being present at the time and place appointed for its hearing was not so much owing to forgetfulness as to indisposition to take any part in the matter. If we mistake not his honor was not run down until he had reached the county seat of another county. It is said further that he regards the fact of having been selected for such work as a reflection upon him that will tend to interpose with his prospects of future promotion. All this is gratifying for when men like Settle become thin-skinned about their records it shows they realize that the time is nigh at hand when the negro shall no longer be all powerful.

Another rumor is that Jo. Dobson, as he is familiarly called, and who by the way is one of the cleverest and most level-headed gentlemen in the State, will not appear as the delegate elect from Surry county, for the reason that he doubts the legality of some of the votes cast for him. It is said, too, that there was a mistake in adding up the returns in Harnett county, and that a correct addition shows that Neill McKay, the individual of "no parlor and no kitchen" notoriety, was elected instead of his Democratic opponent, Mr. Harrington.

To counterbalance these Democratic losses there is a rumor that Mr. Jordan, of Montgomery, is seriously opposed to the adjourn and go home policy, and is now seeking to get orders from his constituents to remain in Raleigh, and that he will be too sick or otherwise to get here in time to vote for adjournment. I do not think there is much faith to be placed in this rumor, however, for the reason that I believe the individual is already in the city. Mr. Boyd, the delegate from Alamance, and three other Radicals, it is said, are dissatisfied, and do not intend to take any part in their party caucus. Judge Buxton is here. Judge Seymour will hold court for him in Montgomery next week. The exchange of circuits could be made only with the consent of the Governor, but it seems there was no difficulty in getting it. So far from throwing any difficulty in the way, Gov. Brogden has been very zealous in his efforts to effect the exchange, going even so far, indeed, as to telegraph to Judge Seymour to return to the State and hold the court. The Judge it seems was on a visit to the home and friends he made happy at the North, before the light of his countenance shone upon the South, and it is said that when he got the Governor's telegram he dropped everything and make tracks for Raleigh, thinking some great emergency had arisen that required a special term to be held here. Contrasting Governor Brogden's great official zeal to secure the presence of a Radical delegate from Cumberland, with his great official zeal to prevent the attendance of a Democratic delegate from Orange, an impartial observer cannot escape the conclusion that Gov. Brogden is prostituting his high office in a most shameful manner to secure a partizan triumph.

As everything depends upon the action of Dr. Wilcox of Ashe and Dr. Ransom of Tyrrell, of course everybody is exceedingly anxious to know their views. Dr. Wilcox has not arrived but he has been heard from.—There seems to be little doubt that he was elected mainly by the Radical party although he unquestionably received the support of men who though good Democrats have yet opposed to the call of a Convention at this time. It seems to be conceded that he will vote for an immediate adjournment.—The best and the most authentic that I can form in regard to his vote for

vention as that nobody knows anything about it. That he will vote with us upon questions of amendment after the motion to adjourn has been voted down is an opinion that has something to sustain it.

Dr. Ransom arrived here yesterday and attracts general attention. He is a tall dark skinned man with coal black hair and eyes, who though in bad health looks as if he were amply able to take care of himself. It needs no assurance to satisfy your readers that the entire Radical family from his Excellency down are exceedingly polite to the independent delegate from Tyrrell, and if the truth must be told some good Democrats are not disposed to make themselves disagreeable to him. The Radicals claim him as "a good Republican" who is heart and soul with them on all measures.—On the other hand it is said he declares he will not go in the Radical caucus but that upon every question he will be guided by the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. It is claimed, and doubtless correctly so, that he will vote against an immediate adjournment. It is said, but with what truth I know not, that he is in favor of re-aranging the Congressional districts in the State. I regret that it is out of my power to speak more definitely in regard to the position of the gentlemen from Ashe and Tyrrell, and to give our friends more encouragement. They must do as we who are here will have to do—that is, wait and hope.

For the Presidency of the Convention on our side, Messrs. David S. Ried and Francis E. Shober are most frequently mentioned. General Clingman, it is well understood, prefers to be upon the floor and not in the chair. Colonel Shober is here, and with as many winning ways about him to make men love him as he ever had. Governor Ried has not yet arrived. I have heard no name specially mentioned for the Presidency on the part of the Radicals, save that of Dr. Ransom. For the Secretary's place Johnstone Jones, Esq., of the *Sentinel*, and the present Clerk of the Senate, is an aspirant; as is also W. P. Batchelor, formerly of this place, but now a resident of Halifax county. Having had ample opportunity to form opinions of the qualifications of Mr. Batchelor for such a position, I have no hesitancy in saying, without any disparagement to Mr. Jones, however, that I know no one who possesses greater familiarity with the duties of the position or who will discharge them with greater zeal, fidelity and intelligence. In saying this I speak from personal knowledge, having been very greatly indebted to him for the the very great services, rendered by him to me while I was principal Clerk of the Senate. For the other clerkships Messrs Wash. Hardy, Hussey of the Statesville *Landmark*, Williamson of the Tarboro *Southerner*, and Skinner of the Henderson *Tribune* are candidates on our side. On the Radical side Mr. M.V. B. Gilbert of this city formerly a member of the Legislature is a candidate for the Principal clerks or Secretory's place, But the other matters I had intended to write about must be deferred until my next. There seems little and no prospect of an immediate adjournment. S.

THE GEORGIA INSURRECTION.

When the first reports of the negro insurrection were telegraphed to the North, the people there discredited them, and leading journals like the New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and others openly denounced the story as a silly exaggeration. But when their own correspondents, who visited the locality informed them that not one-half the truth had been told, these papers change their tune, and have given full reports and drawn some very salutary lessons therefrom. Under the significant head of "KING GRANT," the *Tribune* says:

The facts of the extraordinary Sandersville insurrection are coming to light, and grotesque and horrible as the whole affair is, it is impossible any longer to doubt the reality of some kind of a plot. We do not believe that, if the signal for a rising had been given, more than a handful of crazy negroes would have been ready for deeds of violence, the passion of these ignorant people for secret meetings, oaths, pass-words, and military pomp satisfying itself easily in the parade of conspiracy, without its bloodshed and danger, but in such outbreaks the mischief is not to be measured by the intentions of the leaders or the disposition of their dupes. Unforeseen disorders are apt to arise from trivial and even ridiculous causes, and there is always the peral that in an excitable community the suppression of a so-called servile insurrection may lead to more lamentable excesses than were ever to be apprehended from the insurrection itself. Hence the vaporings and uncouth proclamation of the Jake Moormans and Cordy Harrises have a certain importance which ough not to be underrated.

The North refused to believe in this plot principally for the reason that, however it might be in other States, the negroes in Georgia were generally prosperous and contented. But they seem to have had a grievance after all which neither we nor their white neighbors ever suspected. They believe they are kept out of their rights because they have never received the "forty acres and a mule" which every freedman was taught ten years ago to expect as his share of the confiscated estates of rebels; and the recent talk of a "third term" seems to have put it into their heads that the time had come to take what belonged to them. "We were all to vote for Gen. Grant next year," said Jake Moorman to our correspondent, "to make him king." When Grant became king, all the land would be his, and the colored people would get it on easy terms. As for resistance from

tually to have been overlooked. When Grant is king said these queer children of a larger growth, the land will not belong to the white people any more, so of course they must give it up. Mr. Jake Moormon rather thought he would kill a recalcitrant white man if he was "ordered" to; but it is plain that he had never given this branch of the subject much consideration.

After all it is no great wonder that the Southern negroes have got their heads stuffed full of such wild and mischievous notions. Carpet-bag politicians have been teaching them for ten years that the whites among whom they live are their natural enemies and oppressors, and that nothing stands between them and slavery but the power of the Federal Government. They have been threatened with all sorts of evils if they allowed the Republican party in the South to be overthrown, and promised all sorts of blessings if they supported the Administration candidates. And they have had abundant signs of the authority of the great ruler in Washington. They have seen his cavalry scouring the country at election time, and his officers arresting white politicians at pleasure for no other crime than opposing the Administration. In their eyes he has been an autocrat of almost unlimited power, and the carpet-bagger has assured them that all this power would be exerted for their benefit; it was all for the object typified in the story of "forty acres and a mule." It is not so strange that they should imagine he is going to be king next year, and that then "all the land will belong to him." Really the average Southern Republican politician of the Moses, Spencer, and Hayes type has reason to congratulate himself upon the success of his experiment in the political education of the negro; and the South, we trust, is sensible how much it ought to feel obliged to him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE famous Bellechase place, below New Orleans, and formerly owned by Judah P. Benjamin, is now cultivated by a gentleman named Stackhouse, and his cane crops are said to be in a magnificent condition.

BERESFORD Hope, M. P., has forwarded ex-President Davis a number of photographs of Foley's statue of Stonewall Jackson. The statue is shortly to be placed in the park at Richmond Va.

THE New York *Evening Post* pithily remarks that "the old notion that governments are instituted to protect members of society in their rights is fast yielding to the apprehension that members of society have no other duties than to protect themselves from governments."

A GERMAN chemist says he has made a compound which, in the concentrated form of a powder, possesses all the qualities of lager beer. One ounce of it put into a gallon of water will produce a beverage that cannot be distinguished from ordinary beer.

THE Montgomery papers print the proclamation of ov. Houston convening the Alabama convention, recently chosen by the people, on the first Monday in September. The Governor gives the vote of the state as follows: Total vote for Convention 77,763; total vote against Convention 59,828; total vote of the state 137,691; total majority for Convention 17,853.

THE two Democratic dailies of Nashville have been consolidated. Deliberate business economy and a desire for political harmony inspired the change. The new daily will take the name of *The American*, and be a nine column paper. The combined capital, capacity, energy and circulation of the two venerable journals will, indeed, make a strong and profitable team.

ANOTHER laudaulet fraud is liable to arise. It seems that Delano's bills for carriages and horses amounts to $9,000 a year, much of which is clearly illegal. He keeps one of the government carriages, a driver and two horses at his home in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he is confined by rheumatism. The outfit has been there for months, and the driver's wife stays in Washington to draw his pay.

HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, is the latest letter writer on the currency. He says he has lived through the times of a United States Bank, of a system of State pet banks, of a sub-treasury system and a time of no system whatever; but he avers "that the present fictitious and factitious affiliation of greenback banks with the political power of government, in the reign of any party whatever, is the worst I have ever known. Take away from it the attribute of being 'legal tender' for debts, and instantly greenbacks would be no better than 'gray backs.' Having that attribute, it attacks real value, regular business, and panders only to speculation and peculation."

The merchants of New York, says the Daily *Bulletin*, look for an improved trade from the South this fall. And also from the West, which will have the advantage of full crops and high prices. While nearly every branch of manufacturing industry is stagnant, the agricultural interest, which is the substratum of the whole trade of the country, is prosperous. The process of decline in prices is nearly finished, and merchants are in a better position to realize a profit on their transactions. The fall business throughout the country promises to be satisfactory, and especially so in the South. "Upon the whole," says the *Bulletin*, "there is reason to look to the fall business with hope, as the beginning of a general recovery of trade, and as promising something better than the losses with which merchants have so long been so familiar. Of course, there are evils yet to come, and dangers scattered here and there, but we have become so familiar with these things by long anticipation, that the worst that can happen has been already discounted, and therefore need not be

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Signal Service Telegram—Transfers for Monday—Total Transfers for the Week $2,504,000.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Ralston's Defalcation $4,000,000—The Resumption of the Bank a Certainty—Over-issuance of Stock.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Murdered by a Tramp—Outlawism in Pensylvania—An Acquitted Murderer Meets a Just End.

NEWS IN GENERAL

Destructive Fire—Twenty-four Horses Burned—Fast Mail Route—Carlist Defeat-Turkey's Insurrection.

GOLD 14 1-2.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON.

Schooner in Distress—Bullion Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Signal observer at Norfolk furnishes the following: An unknown schooner anchored off York Spit, with her head gear entirely carried away. The injury is supposed to be received in a collision. Assistance has been sent out.

There were no transfers of gold to San Francisco made by the Treasury Department to-day, but it is probable that on Monday additional transfers, amounting to half a million, will be made from the bullion fund of the Mint. The aggregate amount of gold transfers already made is $2,501,000. The transfer made yesterday in favor of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco, was requested for the purpose of aiding the institution in a retirement of a portion of its circulation.

CALIFORNIA.

Ralston's Defalcation—Over Issue of Bank Stock—Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—D. Q. Mills, has authorized the statement that the defalcation of Ralston, the late President of the Bank of California, will amount to between three and four million dollars, and that an over issue of stock has been discovered. It is not supposed that this will in any way prejudice the arrangement now being made to re-establish the Bank.

There is nothing new to report in financial or commercial circles this morning. Quiet and confidence prevail, and business is moving along in the usual manner.

No further election returns are calculated to modify the last report which has been received.

The Legislature is undoubtedly strongly Democratic, but the returns are as yet very meagre.

The ship Isabella struck on Bellona reef, on the night of July 4th. Seventeen Chinese passengers, with a boat, were left on board. The officers and crew left in another boat. Six men remained on the Island. The captain, mate, and eight of the crew pulled for Australia coast until picked up by a schooner and taken to Bowen.

OHIO.

Murdered by a Tramp.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A farmer named Skinner was killed by a tramp, whom he discovered in his barn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Outlawry—Fast Mail Route Established

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 4.—Two young men while driving in a buggy were accosted by two special policemen whom they mistook for outlaws, and one fired wounding a policeman. The police returned the fire killing one of the occupants of the buggy. The other escaped in the woods.

Vigilance committees have been organized to suppress outlawry.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Postoffice Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, via Pittsburg to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all points in the Southwest. This train will commence running Monday, Sept. 13th, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connecting lines, making extraordinary fast time, so as to fully accommodate the immense postal business of the cities designated, as well as a limited number of through passengers. The schedule of the train will be arranged and announced in a few days.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hotels Burned.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—The Gibson and Henry Houses, the two principal hotels, burned. No lives lost.

GEORGIA.

Discharge of Alleged Rioters.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 4.—The Grand Jury of Washington county, before whom the alleged insurrectionists were tried, made a report recommending the discharge of the remaining prisoners.

All the prisoners not indicted have been discharged.

NEW YORK.

Catholic Priests Refusing to Officiate at a Suicide's Grave—Imports—Bank Statement—Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Pieto Vaini, the young Italian who committed suicide at Congressman Odell's clam bake, was buried yesterday at City Island, where he committed suicide Tuesday last. The deceased having been a Catholic, it was desired to have the funeral services performed by a priest. But although several Catholic priests were applied to, none could be induced to officiate at the grave of the suicide. Rev. Mr. Mouneli, a Protestant Episcopal minister, performed the duty.

The imports of merchandize for the week amount to $5,770,723, including $2,681,638 in dry goods. Specie shipments amount to $453,175.

The presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has called a special meeting of the house Bishops as Grace Church, on the 28th October, to elect a missionary bishop for Asia and China, and to receive the report of the Mexican Commission.

Bank statement—Loans increased half a million; specie decreased one seven-eighth million; legal tenders increased $97,000; deposits decreased two and seven-eighth million; revenue decreased one million; specie shipments to-day, $350,000—all Mexican dollars.

CUBA, Sept. 4.—The Cuba House, a man, twenty-four horses and three

ARKANSAS.

Retributive Murder.

FORT SMITH, Sept. 4.—Martin W. Haines, acquitted by the United States Court of murder, which he subsequently confessed, was afterwards killed by Jim Barley in a bawdy house.

VIRGINIA.

Sailing Master Drowned.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 4.—Capt. E. Smith, sailing master of the schooner yacht Eva, of the New York Yacht Club, was lost on Thursday, Sept. 2d, at 2:30 A. M., about 40 miles south of Cape Henlopen. There was a gale of wind at the time with a heavy sea. The yacht was running before the wind, Capt. Smith sitting on the rail lost his balance and fell overboard. The yacht was immediately hove to, and a boat lowered, but in the darkness and heavy sea it was impossible to save him.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Servia's Neutrality—Bosnia and Hersegovinia Issuing Manifestoes—A Christian Prince Wanted.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An article in the Moscow *Gazette* says the mediations between the consuls at Ragussa has failed. They cannot guarantee Turkish concessions, and the insurgents have no common chief who can pledge for them.

A correspondent of the Allegemeine *Zeitung* writes from Belgrade that Prince Milan is not likely to prevent Servia from helping the insurgents.

A special telegram to the *News* asserts that Servia intends to call out twenty thousand men.

An official Montenegro journal avows that Montenegro will remain neutral only in case circumstances should prevent action.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a special telegraph from Berlin, stating that the Sclavonic papers announce that the leaders of the insurrection against Turkey have agreed upon a manifesto demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian Prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties. They are willing to pay tribute to Turkey, and a proportion of national debt, but refuse to participate in a conference at Mostar, fearing Turkish influences.

SPAIN.

Carlist General Defeated.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—It is officially announced that the Carlist General Dorregory, in attempting to force his way into Arragon, was twice repulsed, with a loss of 400 men.

He has escaped into Navarre.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorater the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic diseases, Canker, faint at the stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints,** can be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the **Skin, Purtules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworms,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulcerations, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures affected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from any diseases mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofulus, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for many years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called *the great blood purifier.* The great source of diseases originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and recovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and unpure, either from change of season or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *vegetable kingdom* are more safe, more sure and in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases to the spring and summer season.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost. EDWARD TILDEN,

Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts Mechanics Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists:

CAUTION—NOTICE—The GENUINE EDITION

Southern Illustrated Age!

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875.

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the fireside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $3 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

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RAILROADS

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA -AND- AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AN PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P M
Leave Florence	12.45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.25 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	1.40 A.M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M.
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3 0 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent
July 3 158-tf

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 3, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, June 6th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at	7.35 A. M
Arrive Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
" Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.08 A. M
Arr. at Rocky Mount	11.41 A. M
" Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
" Union Depot	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M.
" Weldon at	6.00 A. M.
Leave Weldon, daily, at	7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Union Depot at	6.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, September 6th, 1875.

My Dear Journal:

At 12 M. to-day Mr. Justice Bell of the Supreme Court called to order the delegates elect to the convention. Every member was found to be present—a fact unprecedented so far as I know, in the annals of legislatures. The swearing in of the delegates was promptly begun, but did not progress very far before a message was offered by Mr. Tourgee, announcing that three other Radical delegates had taken the oath required of them under an act of assembly calling the convention. The protest was rejected, and will be filed with the other papers in the Convention. The next thing that occured when the convention was called to order was the call of the roll. Four contested seats were then brought forward and claimed to belong to persons not recently much talked of. The Messrs. Sinclair had [illegible] certificates in due form from the sheriff. Messrs. Norman and [illegible] presented papers showing that they had been elected by the people. Of this amount they rejected the parties holding certificates, and seated all but 485 bales into till the roll of counties was called. The impression being received that the purpose of [illegible] was the purpose of [illegible] fifty five bales of fer action until the [illegible] against seventy nine durbeen organized, a [illegible] ing the time of last once sprang up. [illegible] received fifty one that the purpose of [illegible] seventy-four last year. understood, and [illegible] of Mr. Avery, a recent do nothing more than [illegible] Yale, in securing a posia more convenient [illegible] club at a salary of $3,000 ing of a decision [illegible] likely to result in the determined to make [illegible] of a professorship of base derstanding was arrived at [illegible] university in connection to further objection [illegible] of journalism. swearing in of members [illegible] natto Secretary of State before with the exception [illegible], was nominated for Convention was made by [illegible] Saturday, by the Con- held other offices [illegible] Jackson, on the 15th ballot. directed to establish [illegible] is to build a separate the decision in the [illegible] for the 16 colored chilcase. Up to that time [illegible] had been taken to any [illegible] them to attend the pubsenting certificates of [illegible] dispatch says it is Sheriff for the reason [illegible] authority that evidence was understood to [illegible] discovered within the past would swear to all who [illegible] will inculpate great certificates. Of the [illegible] showing a much higher porected to stand aside [illegible] before mentioned, were Radicals than [illegible] indicated in the late whisk had been examined [illegible] change of tactics by the order the same [illegible] from attacking the been in our hands [illegible] the currency plank to However, that the [illegible] on the public school was such evidence [illegible] ducted to the advice of could not go behind [illegible] present the campaign is Messrs. Sinclair had [illegible] estimate upon the sworn in and all [illegible] which is believed to be parties holding [illegible] favor of the Democracy. were withdrawn. [illegible] said that the in postponing the [illegible] handmaid of civilidelson county could [illegible] easily can hold its place fortunate in that [illegible] without it. The man needs the suspicion of [illegible] formation about markets and can be seen, any good [illegible] woman needs it as a dither had to be dis- [illegible] her household cares and tune or another and [illegible] ; the young need it for son to suppose that [illegible] and instruction. more discussion first [illegible] New Orleans *Picayune* in one case it help thinking [illegible] financial articles says: "The very unfortunate for the [illegible] nervously in countingservice himself as a [illegible] or behind their goods, waiting parties then contending [illegible] to take them by storm, ization of the Convention [illegible] no efforts to let the world to be regretted that [illegible] bargains they have to offer, necessarily subjected [illegible] the season very unpropicion. Judge Settle [illegible] of the qualities necessary [illegible] president of the bank of the State presiding officer. [illegible] is not even honored with a that the session today would have [illegible] of regret by the directors, been an exceedingly [illegible] have not yet drowned themselves, nor the misapprehension [illegible] very difficult to convince the by our friends as to [illegible] however, that the dead man pose, been removed. [illegible] together guilty, or his associates

After all the delegates [illegible] their guiltless. the oath to obey the [illegible] Democratic Governor elect of Convention prepared to [illegible] Hon. William Irvin, is a President. Judge Allen [illegible] of Butler county, Ohio, and quimans, in behalf of [illegible] to the State that has just raised put in nomination Otho [illegible] the highest position within the Ex Governor Reid [illegible] in 1852. He has for friends [illegible] both in the lower House and the reform put in [illegible] of California, and snow acting Edward Ransom, [illegible] Lieut-Governor. He is a jourThe Convention was [illegible] the profession. His triumph is Iowa; 59 Democrats [illegible] for the Democracy. and 1 Independent. [illegible] A. Ashe, editor of the Vicks Ashe, is now, it seems, [illegible] *Herald*, appeals to the Master of with the Radical party [illegible] Mississippi State Grange, in an result was announced, it [illegible] to inaugurate a measure Dr. Ransom had received [illegible] year of large crops that will strength of the party, [illegible] gray-haired chief of the late Dockery had received [illegible] efficacy a comfortable home. He strength of the Radical [illegible] with one of the six hundred and exception of his own [illegible] Granges in Mississippi to be Colonel Wheeler, and Dr. [illegible] bales of cotton, or two hunvoted for Governor Reid, [illegible] sand dollars. This would was no election. Another [illegible] a comfortable home for Mr. taken with precisely the [illegible] is still a toiler for bread, read the Convention all [illegible] leave for investment a sum morrow morning. After [illegible] enough to support himself and ton by Governor Reid, [illegible] provide for the education asked that his name be withdrawn. [illegible] Col. McArdle thinks announced that his purpose was [illegible] home should be in the to accept the Presidency [illegible] which has been his dwelling party. As the matter now [illegible] for more than fifty years. "Once order to elect Dr. Ransom [illegible] says the Colonel, "from the man it will be necessary [illegible] cares of a daily struggle for to vote for himself at all [illegible] Mr. Davis will have leisure to present. This, of course, [illegible] himself to the preparation of a pleasant thing to do, but [illegible] story of our late gigantic and disas- it will be necessary to do [illegible] civil war, and thus build for tion is had before the new [illegible] and the South a monument as from Orange comes in, or [illegible] imperishable as time itself."

California has become decidedly Radical politically, especially on the Republican side. It gave Booth, regular Republican, 5,061 majority for Governor in 1871; Grant 15,302 majority for President in 1872, and elected three Republicans and one Democrat to Congress. Now it elects the Democratic State ticket by a large majority, as the telegraph reports, and it seems uncertain whether more than one of the four Congressmen will represent the fading Republicanism of the Pacific slope. It was not a fair test of the partisan sentiment of the State, as there were strong Independent and Temperance side-showns in the contest; but the vote clearly indicates that the demoralization of the Republican organization is hopeless, and they don't take the time or trouble out that way to attempt galvanizing defunct political bodies into life. When a man is played out he takes to suicide; when a bank fails they shut up shop, and when a political party has served its purpose they give it hasty sepulchre, waste few tears on it, and turn to the rising sun, and the delegates elect to the convention—so much so, indeed, that its superiority over any other legislative body assembled in the State since the Convention of 1835, is apparent at once. All that is lacking is a good working majority. Nor is ability, nor is experience wanting among the Radical delegates. Indeed, that party is pretty well all its brains in Convention—a fact that is to be regretted.

THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday's proceedings of the Convention consisted merely of the election of President. The news was anticipated by telegraph, as the address of Dr. Ransom, on taking the Chair. When the four-hundred was called, Dr. Ransom

[illegible] has gone on long [illegible] I have not sought this posi- [illegible] do not desire it. I have cast [illegible] to defeat myself. The [illegible] to demand that this body [illegible] I have made every ef- [illegible] a compromise; I now [illegible] for Edward Ransom, the [illegible] Tyrrell county, let the [illegible] be what they will."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Columbus factories took last ber of votes cast at the [illegible] votes against 7052 during polling places in [illegible] Of this amount they commissioners. Mr. [illegible] rejected all but 485 bales into

The Tribune advises the New York Republican State Convention that is to meet at Saratoga next week to pass a vote of thanks to Tilden for what he has done in the cause of reform.

The average majority of the Democratic State ticket in Kentucky is considerably over 40,000, or from 5,000 to 10,000 greater than Leslie's majority in 1871. The legislature stands: Democrats, 90; Republicans, 10—a Democratic gain of 10 members.

The Forest and Stream newspaper, acting in behalf of American sportsmen, has secured 1,200 feet of space at the Centennial Exposition for the display of sporting articles of every description, and rare birds and other animals.

The great joint-stock banks of London have been attempting to persuade the smaller ones to modify the practice of paying interest on deposits within 1 per cent. of the bank of England rate of discount, but thus far unsuccessfully.

The Exposition Association of Kansas City, Missouri, has received a letter from ex-President Davis, saying he will spend the entire Fair week there. His address will be delivered the 14th inst.

The latest scandal about the Navy Department is, that the stately Robeson has sold at the Brooklyn Navy Yard machinery which the government paid several millions of dollars for a few years ago, to John Roach, for old iron, at a cent a pound.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, recently appointed as aid-de-camp on his staff a boy thirteen years old; and later he has added to his staff a son, aged six months, of George T. Duff, the assistant secretary of State. The baby ranks as colonel, and the governor declares that he is more ornamental and fully as useful as any adult whom he could have chosen.

A Vicksburg correspondent, describing the condition of political affairs in Mississippi, notes the peculiar situation in which the colored lieutenant-governor is placed just at present. Lieutenant Governor Davis is now on trial at Columbus for receiving bribes while in office. The charge is that during the absence of Governor Ames—who is said to spend about as much of his time in Massachusetts as President Grant whiles away at Long Branch—Davis pardoned several prominent criminals, for which he was paid in the currency of the realm. A noteworthy feature of the trial in this case is the appearance of W. R. Spears, a lawyer of Vicksburg, recently pardoned by Davis for the murder of a fellow-lawyer about eighteen months ago, as one of the attorneys defending Davis. Spears one afternoon drove up in front of Robert J. Miller's office, in a hack, and, seeing him conversing with a party of gentleman, said, "Bob, I want to speak to you," and, as Miller stepped towards the vehicle, Spears, without word or note of warning, began firing at him with a pistol, and continued till the weapon was empty. The first shot struck Miller in the forehead, and he fell, the other shots being fired after he was down, and all of them taking effect in his body. Miller, of course, died. He was a man in the last stages of consumption, and it was not thought his life was shortened much by the killing. He was a fine lawyer, a conservative man and a genial gentleman, who stood high in the estimation of the courts, and his legal brethren. The Circuit Court, which was in session at the time of his death, adjourned out of respect to his memory, and the bar made the usual speeches in eulogizing him and deploring his death. Spears was indicted for murder, but was nevertheless let out on bail, and while under the monstrous charge continued to practice in the very court in which he stood charged with the highest crime known to the law. His case was put off from term to term, until recently, when Davis granted a pardon before trial.

The Richmond Whig counsels the southern men who are to be members of the next house of congress to be moderate in their temper and manners. It says that southern men are free and frank in speech; they are men of spirit, and sometimes they are impulsive, and in extemporaneous discussion in congress, unless they are very guarded, they may be betrayed or provoked into imprudent expressions. There was no fault to be found with the representative men of the south in the last congress, and we believe there will be none with those who are in this. Ransom, Gordon, Lamar, and others have set good examples for their southern colleagues who are now coming into active cooperation with them.

THE CONVENTION.

Our telegraphic reports give the organization of the Convention so far as it has progressed; and in spite of the petty partizanship of Governor Brogden, by which the people of Orange county were deprived of their full representation, the Democrats have secured the organization and will have control of the body. We suppose, today the organization will be completed, and soon the committees will have been appointed and work will be begun in earnest. We are satisfied that if Republican votes are needed to prevent an immediate adjournment, they can be had, some because they earnestly desire Constitutional reform, and others because they earnestly desire their *per diem*, to say nothing of the honor of sitting in so distinguished a body. Indeed, with comparatively few was there any real purpose to adjourn the Convention.

And now what? Is there a sufficient majority of good men and true to accomplish any substantial work of reform? This we cannot tell with any certainty at present. We hope there is. We know enough of the material of which a large majority of the Democrats are composed, to feel satisfied that there will be an honest and an earnest effort to do something for the permanent welfare of North Carolina, before they will voluntarily surrender back their trusts into the hands of their constituents. It seems hardly possible that a body composed of such men, can fail to do something for the suffering people of the State. We shall look with much anxiety to the earliest outcropping of their purposes, with hope rather than with fear.

For the Wilmington Journal.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY

An Excursion Upon the St. John's, Fla., in the Spring of 1875.

BY ONE OF THE LADY EXCURSIONISTS.

This afternoon a small party of gentlemen and ladies, of whom the writer was one, left Jacksonville Florida upon the steamer "Forrester," for an excursion up the St. John—a pleasure for which we were indebted to our friend and townsman Mr. J. P. T. who had invited some clerical friends, and a few ladies to meet his guest Rev. Mr. W. of W. and together to explore this beautiful river. We made a party of nine.

The steamer, owned by himself, was by Mr. T. tastefully fitted up and furnished with everything that could minister to material comfort, while the event proved that the congenial spirits of the party were prepared to do as much towards their own intellectual and social enjoyment.

At a quarter before 6 p. m. our little boat steamed off amid the waving adieus of friends on board to one left solitary on the wharf, whose business engagements at the last moment prevented him from sharing the enjoyments he had so kindly devised for others; compelling him to remit his guests to the care of his other self.

The declining sun smiled upon our departure notwithstanding a bar thrown by a jealous cloud across his disc as if to remind us that we were violating an old superstition, forbidding the commencement of a journey upon Friday. But the benignant orb ere descending below the horizon, shook off the omen as if to say: Do you not see that Friday is over! then beamed good night and left us to the stars.—But daylight had not yet gone down; and from many a headland and bay upon the broad river, there came suggestions of the rich beauty of which Earth, especially in this lovely Southern wilderness, is so full. A beauty softened and enhanced on this occasion by the hour and the distance at which it was viewed. For be it known to you who have never seen it, that this river so obscure till of late, has few equals in the land, for the breadth of waters which it rolls toward the sea. For at least one hundred miles above its mouth and apart from from those more formal enlargements called lakes, it maintains a constant width of two to three miles; increased at one point, a little above Jacksonville to six.

And so, as we sailed into the South, we chatted gaily of the pleasure before us, or more dreamily of the beauty around us, till the spell was disturbed by the summons to something more mundane, but in its own place as necessary. Shall I name it? Supper!

Our young hostess, Mrs. T., having assigned to all, their places at the table, for we were to be an orderly party, and grace having been said by the Rev. Mr. R. of Baltimore, we sat down to a board covered with substantials and delicacies, to which our party apparently as hungry as hilarious, did ample justice.

Supper over, we were glad to exchange the lamp light of the cabin for the softer light of the stars upon deck, where protected by the roof above us we could yet through the open sides watch the passing panorama. Our floating home, urged by its unseen machinery along the placid river, gave us a perpetual sense of change, and by its motion drew upon us the Southern breeze. As the great hours of the night approached, we gathered once more within the cabin for family prayer, a custom observed both morning and evening throughout our trip. Then the more weary retired to their state rooms. The rest still sat apart in converse deep and high, upon subjects no longer concerning the material river beneath the keel, or the material shores, fast fading into the night, but the invisible and immaterial river of human and churchly life and progress.

But man (or woman) is material, as well as spiritual; and at length, we all succumbed to the spell of sleep.

Some time after midnight, we were aroused by the arrival of the steamer at Tokoi (or Tekoi), fifty miles from Jacksonville—the river terminus of the road to St. Augustine; where an agreeable addition was made to our party, and our mystic number made up by the arrival of the Rev. Mr. M., of St. Augustine, and his sister, Miss M., of Virginia.

Formerly, travelers to St. Augustine debarked at Picolata, a Spanish settlement almost as old as the former place; but now deserted and almost obliterated. Within the past year, the road between Tokoi and St. Augustine has been laid with T rail, and furnished with a locomotive; reducing the time from five hours to one.

The settlements upon the river are not, with the exception of Jacksonville, large. Jacksonville has a population of about 15,000, with accommodations at hotels and private boarding-houses for 2,000 guests.

Palatka, the only other town of note, numbers about 2,000; but during the winter the temporary accessions from all parts of the United States to the river population are great. There passed over the little railroad of seventeen miles, between Tokoi and St. Augustine, last season, about 10,000 persons. The *weekly* accommodation upon the river boats is for about 2,000 passengers.

The noises of arrival and departure, "making night hideous," which had been intensified by the loneliness and stillness of the place and hour, were soon hushed and sleep resumed its empire.

On the morrow we arose early, refreshed, and bright as the rays which sparkled at sunrise upon the waves around us. We reached Palatka, about 75 miles above Jacksonville, and about 100 above the month of the river, a little after daylight, and remained an hour. Here we found palms, quite abundant as ornamental trees, and the wild sour orange lining the streets for shade. Soon we resumed our delightful river road, heading for the mysterious regions of the South. It was our first *whole* day, and after morning prayers, we welcomed our first breakfast on board, with appetites sharpened, and thereafter kept sharp by the river breezes. As we ate, we moved up the shining river, on even keel, and without jar or smell of machinery, fanned by the soft morning wind from out the South, feasting at once eyes and lungs and palate.

Floating, gliding o'er the waters,
Softly moving on we go;
Nought to mar our perfect pleasure,
O! if life were always so.

Our next stopping place was at Buffalo Bluff. Here a garden of flowers surrounding a dwelling, tempted some of our party upon shore. We were met by the owners of the place, regaled with orange wine of their own manufacture; and presented with exquisite bouquets. A good deal, of what is called wine, is made from the sour orange all through this country. Here we found growing wild, unknown and neglected, the indigo plant, a remnant of the older civilization, when Florida, being a British proviuce. Indigo formed one of the staples of the country. There is also found here a *wild* indigo of indigenous growth, but which, though producing the same dye (of inferior quality) is very dissimilar in appearance.—We had no difficulty therefore in determining that the plant we plucked on the river bank, with bright purple and golden blossoms, was the veritable old indigo of commerce, and to be greeted as a memento of the past.

Our call at Buffalo ended, we 'courteous *conge* did both give and take," and were soon gliding over the waters again, the gentlemen of the party preparing for a piscatorial campaign, and strewing the deck with rods and hooks and lines. A little incident enabled us to realize the charming independence of our movement. One of the ladies having provided a large hat as a screen from the sun's too ardent gaze, was suddenly deprived of it by a bold but gallant zephyr, which lifted it from her head and flung it upon the water. But the *steamship* stopped; the small boat was lowered, by the polite captain and hat and veil were rescued with but little damage to either and so another Saturday went by us into the past.

We reached Volusia about twilight on Saturday evening. Learning that there were several families resident at that point, we decided to spend Sunday there and hold service.

The next morning, some of our party went out upon a tour of exploration; which resulted in the discovery of a family of churchmen residing not far from the landing. The lady of the household, lately become a widow, moved into this wilderness ten years ago, with her husband, a physician. They settled upon the spot still occupied by her, attracted to it by a grove of noble forest trees, under which they pitched their tents. Here we found her, an intelligent, cultivated woman, (with her four young children), creating a home of loveliness for them; surrounded by evidences of taste and industry—fine orange trees, a banana grove, some of whose stalks were nearly, if not quite twenty-five feet high, with peaches, figs, pomegranates, and many beautiful flowers tastefully grouped. The dwelling, which could boast of no special architectural merit, yet betrayed much refinement of taste in its interior, as well as in its surroundings. On inviting her to attend the service on the boat, she suggested her own house as a more suitable place, offering to notify her neighbors; this arrangement we accepted, and at the appointed hour found a house full gathered for worship. The Rev. Messrs. W., of Florida, and W., of North Carolina, officiated; their robes of "fine linen clean and white," contributing to the dignity of a service made refreshing and acceptable to us all by earnest responses and hearty music. The preacher, in a short sermon, applicable to the time, place and people, addressed the chance assembled congregation, who manifested their interest by coming in still larger numbers to the evening prayer on board the steamer, when the prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. W., of Jacksonville, and an address made by Rev. Mr. M., of St. Augustine.

And so the day passed both profitably and pleasantly. The kind lady, at whose house we had gathered in the morning, added to our already bountiful stock of dainties, bananas freshly picked from her own trees, delicious milk and (for perfume and beauty) sweet flowers. A few blackberries also made their appearance, with the information that they had been in season for some time—a fact which surprised us, as it was was but the 11th of April.

At this place we met a gentleman, whose summer home is in Iowa; who comes each year 1,700 miles to spend the winter in his orange grove. Thus far, he told us, the climate of Volusia had proved for him a specific against rheumatism. Around the settlement, we found heavy timber, growing in a rich black soil. Though so early in April, the Indian corn was as high as one's head, heavy, and of a vigorous green.

It was here that some of our party had their most serious experience of that evil being, resident in Florida and known as the mosquito—a sort of elephant in miniature, drinking with his proboscis blood instead of arrack. It was a trouble of which we had but little on our trip, and so we count it out in estimating our sum of enjoyment.

With the morning came relief and refreshment. Upon the re-commencement of our voyage at daylight, the enemy withdrew his forces. Soft Southern breezes came to fan the wounds of our exhausted companions, while on every side the thickly springing fish diverted them from the sad memories of the night. Rods, lines, hooks, spinners came upon the scene; and the people of the deep found to their cost that they had to deal with veteran invaders. Excellent—(so called) trout; one weighing 5½ pounds made an agreeable addition to our bill of fare that day. The angling continued, with intervals, all day. The Captain too kept up a constant warfare upon the alligators and wild fowl on the shores. At length a hapless wild turkey hen came within the range of his rifle. It was a large bird and furnished a feast for an epicure; one too, which, shame to say, we all heartily enjoyed, notwithstanding the picture which imagination painted, of the young brood clamoring for food for themselves, perhaps at the very moment when we were devouring the mother. But if we ate her, we at least prepared for her a requiem.

Requiem penned upon the spot, and read over a slice of the remains:

Fain would I wake my sleeping lyre,
To sing in plaintive strains of woe,
The fate of one we much admire,
But gone the way good birds must go,
Alas! poor hen, though, from thy throat
No tune was warbled, yet thy young
Found music in thy cheerful call,
And in thy note heard sweetest song.

Now, vain their infant cries for food;
All hungry now;
And one by one thy orphaned brood,
Down to their graves in sorrow go,
Whilst thou poor hen thy life resigned,
To feed a few,
Old gourmands, who
Heartless, thy chicks to death consigned.

Chorus by unsentimental captain and passengers

Peace to thy bones, old turkey-hen,
Tender and sweet,
We found thy meat,
Would we could eat thee up again!

Not the least of our pleasures was that enjoyed in the contemplation of the fine sunsets, one of which, seen while in great Lake George, was especially magnificent, gorgeously brilliant above, and giving its softened duplicate below, from the tranquil water. But the charm was all around us. The weather was fine, the temperature delightful, the scenery a peep into fairy land, growing more and more lovely as we ascended the river. Finally we were an appreciative party and for the time, in a highly appreciative mood.

As we passed into the recesses of the upper river the palm trees (cabbage palm) became more numerous; sometimes in clumps, sometimes stretching in long lines and groves for a considerable distance upon the banks, or back into the wilderness; and attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet, at least, if not much more. Were we landed elders, gourd vines, coral vines, Virginia creepers, Indigo bushes, cardinal flowers, and many other beautiful objects adorned the soil beneath the dark green wild oranges, which, loaded with golden print, reminded us all of the apples of the Hesperides. In the settlements oranges both wild and cultivated, and banana orchards gave a tropical aspect to the gardens; an effect greatly enhanced by the many domesticated palms. The bluffs, which were numerous, and indeed all the banks of the upper river, we found composed to a great extent, of small shells, inexhaustible and universal deposits of which form the marl beds of the country. At some points great open savannahs and willow shaded meadows diversified the scene. Everywhere wild fowl and fish abounded. We could scarcely look to the river in any direction without seeing some fish spring from the water, in pursuit of food or sport. In some spots the perfect translucency of the water enabled us to see every object upon the bottom, and every passing fish or reptile.

At Orange Bluff we took a pilot, the upper St. Johns presenting intricacies of navigation unknown to the lower and broader stream. Our new pilot, best known as "Ben," knew even turn and shallow in the route. Ben is a well known character, noted for his social nature, and his irrepressible humour He proved a real acquisition to our party, identifying himself with us, promoting amusement in many ways while from his intimate knowledge of the country and its customs, he was enabled to impart much useful information of many sorts.

The first cloud over our enjoyment, as of any extent in our skies, arose as we neared Blue Spring, where at a picturesque point, dotted with the tents of a picnic party which had been sojourning there for weeks, we looked for acquaintances, and ambitiously expected to be hailed with acclamations. But alas! we could not perceive that we were even seen. Our cloud of disappointment below was speedily caught up above, and the skies became black with resentment as we gloomily rounded the point. And, as is not uncommon, resentment was after awhile followed by tears. Some of our party had ascended the creek in the small boat, (it too, being navigable for the steamer) seeking the fountain head, and desirous to explore the mystery of the sulphurous but beautiful stream. Even where the steamer lay, the waters were remarkable both for color and clearness; objects upon the bottom and under the vessel's keel being perfectly visible. But above, a scene of enchantment awaited us, The water of the spring bubbled up copiously as blue as turquoise, yet as transparent as crystal. Every object inand under it took on the appearance of malachite. We seemed suspended in mid air, gazing down into regions of silver and malachite. Surely, we thought, a home for the Peris.

We were not allowed to enjoy the splendor long, for our sympathetic clouds capriciously turned upon ourselves. The ladies of the party, protected by water-proofs and umbrellas, suffered no inconvenience, nor did Ben, whose shaggy coat and shaggier head and beard were proof against rain. The Captain was not so fortunate; and had a common cold to remind him of the drenching he experienced in the home of the Peris.

The rain had cooled the atmosphere; a change which continued with us to the end of our trip; and which, when we turned to the North again and faced the Northern air currents, became suggestive of overcoats and wrappings, out of harmony with the season.

LABOR.

A few Reasons why white Men Should be Employed by White Men.

"Birds of feather flock together.
"Fishes [illegible] schools after their kinds.'
"Beasts herd and flock after their kinds," and even insects flock and gather after the same manner.

All nature is planned and formed after the same order. Even the dumb earth asserts the principle. Let man, the hero of the earth, destroy earth's natural growth, and when this power is withdrawn and it again feels its own strength, it will re-a sert its nature and bloom and blossom in its natural beauty, after its own order.

While thus arranged and bounded together as it were by the tie of race and species, yet each individual herd, fish, beast, or other creature, apparently is at work in opposition to the other, though really not in opposition, but merely conforming to order of nature in sustaining individuality or independence. But let the interest of a herd or flock or species be in danger of injury, observe how soon individual feeling is abandoned and general action adopted for the general welfare. Let our race then learn a lesson from the lower orders.

Struggle for your individual independence, but ever be jealously watchful for the good of your race.

Are you watchful? Let us see. In your arrogant security of superiority you are careless of the defenses of your position, while the opposing race is stimulated to more energy. In nearly all matters of general interest to the race you are divided, in local as well as general aspects. You seem to forget that more than one race inhabits your country, and particularly are you forgetful or neglectful of the fact that every race inhabiting your country is antagonistic to you, and being weaker is constantly on the watch, and jealously waiting and hoping for the power to crush you. You fear them not and desire to live in peace together. Is it possible, or is it inconsistent with nature that you can live together, considering things as they are. Your schools are separate, your churches are separate, your associations are separate, your settlements as much as necessities will allow. The laws that govern you estrange race from race, and all these engender jealousies, hatreds and constant opposition, and still you say live together. You fear not! Is their one of either race who is not in fear whenever he gives the subject thought!

This fact cannot be gainsayed that whichever race outnumbers the other must rule the other one way or another. There is no such thing as harmonizing races. Where was it ever accomplished? We are trying the experiment with fear and trembling. Ten years experiments show what. That while the predominant race is using every policy, every means of conciliation, every possible disposition of kind control the inferior race is banded together as a solid wall against them. On all matters of public concern we see them undivided—all standing together—for what and why? It cannot be that they suffer injury, on the other hand as a race their privileges are by law greater (and shame that they are) than those of the ruling race. Observe in the experiment how we have aided them in all relations of life. We build their schools, we give them labor, we even build their houses of worship, and help pay their pastors, and yet they will not love us. That inborn prejudice of race rankles ever in them and they long for the hour to come when they can in their hatred rule the destinies of their former masters. Now white men learn this fact. That every assistance you give them is unappreciated (you see it by their acts) and may be you are giving them a stick to break your own head, Then think of this. Many of your own race are dependent and knocking at your doors for work—mutual help. Help them, and you increase your power of control, and the drawback to their happiness and comfort emigrate, not them. Neglect them, and you drive them from you and encourage in their stead not only their enemy, but an enemy to the race. White men of means and controlling power, think of these things; you are too careless! What think you of a full set of negro officials in your city and county next year! Have you that confidence in them that you will trust your property in their prejudiced hands? While they possess this local power of political control ain't you afraid of investing your capital under it? You know you it, then why not do all you can to avert it? Encourage white labor, encourage white settlers and as a necessity the negro must peacefully go on to his destiny—go South—go South and colonize.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

North Carolina—All Officers Democratic—New York—Pennsylvania—Wisconsin.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Turbulent Condition of the State—A Sheriff Driven from His County Unauthorized Armed Bands.

NEWS IN GENERAL

Arrest of Counterfeiters Large Quantity of "Queer" Captured Jeff. Davis En-route to Missouri.

GOLD 15 1-4.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

THE CONVENTION.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Sept. 7.—Dr. Ransom, the Democratic nominee, has been elected President of the Convention on the 14th ballot.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.]

RALEIGH, Sept. 7.—Dr. Edward Ransom, the Democratic nominee for President of the Constitutional Convention, was elected to-day, on the 14th ballot, thus securing a Democratic organization of that body.

Dr. Ransom, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I regret exceedingly the lack of language to express my gratitude. I did not desire this position. I deprecated it. I doubted my abilities to properly discharge the duties, but I understand the object of the Convention to be to consider such amendments to the Constitution as shall meet the approbation of the people, and as the presiding officer of this body, my earnest aim shall be to discharge my duties with that impartiality and fairness that will be acceptable to my fellow members. I now declare this Convention daly organized and ready for the transaction of business.

The election in Orange county to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ex-Gov. Graham, takes place on the 16th inst., after which the Democrats claim an easy working majority in the Convention.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.—The Convention completed its organization to-day. All the officers elected are Democrats. After the organization, Mr. Tourgee (Rep.) offered a motion to adjourn *sine die*, which was defeated by a strict party vote. One Republican, Mr. Woodfin, and the Independent, Mr. Wilcox, dodged the vote. An ordinance was introduced by Badger, of Wake, providing for the relief of ex-Gov. Holden from political disabilities, was referred.

A resolution by Judge Buxton, to seat Republican claimants for admission from Robeson county, lies over.

The death of Hon. W. A. Graham was announced by his colleague, Mr. Turner, and suitable resolutions were adopted pending the eulogies.

The Convention adjourned till tomorrow.

WASHINGTON.

Gov. Ames Appealing for Aid. The Attorney-General and the Clinton, Miss. Riots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch was received at the Executive Mansion last night, from Gov. Ames, of Mississippi:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7, 1875.

To His Excellency U.S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR:—Domestic violence in its most aggravated form exists in certain parts of this State. On the evening of the 1st inst., unauthorized and illegal armed bodies overthrew the civil authorities of Yazoo county, and took forcible possession of said county, from which the sheriff, the peace officer of the county, was compelled to flee for safety, and is still a refugee. The sheriff of Hinds county reports that since the 4th inst. he has been unable to maintain the peace. He reports various murders by unauthorized armed bodies. Warren county is also reported as being in a state of terrorism, from the demonstrations of still other unauthorized armed bodies, and a feeling of insecurity prevails in other counties of the State. After careful examination of all reports, I find myself compelled to appeal to the General Government for the means of giving that protection to which every American citizen is entitled. I do not now make a formal demand under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but telegraph you to know if you can and will regard the proclamation issued by you in December last, on application of the Legislature of this State, as still in force. The necessity of immediate action cannot be overstated. If your proclamation is not in force, I will at once make a formal application in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

[Signed] ADELBERT AMES.

Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary to the President, immediately sent the above dispatch to the President at Long Branch, and a reply was received directing him to submit the dispatch to the Attorney-General, ask his advice, and answer Gov. Ames as to whether the proclamation of last year could be construed as now in force. The telegrams were handed to the Attorney-General last night, and this morning that officer submitted to the President his decision—that the proclamation cannot be construed as now in force. This opinion was communicated to Gov. Ames as directed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Telegrams have been received by the Attorney-General from the United States District and the United States Marshal at Jackson, Miss., with reference to the recent disturbances there between the white and colored citizens. The information these telegrams convey is substantially to the effect, that at a political meeting held at Clinton, Miss., on Saturday last, a row originated, during which three whites and four negroes were killed, and many were wounded. There does not seem to be any attack or violence of law so far as the United States authorities are concerned, and up to a late hour this afternoon there have been no suggestions in any way from United States authorities, which should lead to the interference of the General Government, though Jackson was represented as being in a very high state of excitement, and the officers sending the telegram, were of the opinion that the State authorities were powerless to prevent the continuation of the disorders.

The Attorney-General has telegraphed to the District-Attorney and the United States Marshal at Jackson, to do all in their power to preserve order, but as there has been no call from the United States authorities for assistance, no further directions have been given. Should application be made from officers of the General Government stationed in the disturbed places, for aid in preserving the laws, or supporting their official authority, it is probable that the Attorney-General would ask for assistance from the military, but up to this time there has been no such demands or suggestions.

TENNESSEE.

Jefferson Davis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—Mr. Davis met with cordial receptions all along the route to De Soto, Mo.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Convention—Opening Speech by Gen. W. P. Walker.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 6.—The Constitutional Convention met to-day. Gen. W. P. Walker, First Secretary of War under the Confederate States, was chosen President by acclamation, both Democrats and Republicans voting for him. His father was President of the Convention which adopted the Constitution in 1819, under which Alabama was admitted into the Union. On taking the chair, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your delegation. Its duties I shall endeavor to discharge with fairness and impartiality, and with such ability as I may command. In well-ordered Governments, Constitutional Conventions stand [illegible] they are of rare occurrence and, changes in the fundamental law ought to be only made when demanded by the progress and needs of civilization. Hasten slowly and change gradually is the highest wisdom of Government and the Constitution framed by our forefathers in 1819 was made for a new State and under it our people prospered and grew into a great common feeling. The war come and the sacred ordinances built with such care and the primeval forests of the Mississippi was dismantled and razed to the ground by alien hands in a spirit of ruthless iconoclasm. What is called the present Constitution of the State of Alabama is an unwieldy Mosaic composed of shades and patches gathered here and there, incongruous in design and inharmonious in action, discrimination and oppressive, in the burdens it imposes reckless in the license it confers unjust and wicked legislation and acting in every limit to insecure public confidence and true reverence and affection of the people are here met to day, not indeed to reclaim the scattered fragments, and rebuild the old temple, but to construct a Constitution not wholly unworthy—We trust to succeed the truest statesmanship is that which so generalizes principles as to give them flexible adaptibility to progress and the needs of civilization.

Let us endeavor to give to our proceedings this characteristic of wisdom. Let the organic law we are to frame, be comprehensive, consistent, enlightened and non partizan, alike just to all classes, protective of all interests and equal in its burthens and in its benefits. The events of the last decade have eliminated from our institutions the only elements of national controversy; let us recognize this fact with a broad significance, and incorporate into the Constitution the national spirit and the national law of the perfect political and civil equality of all men, of whatever race, color, or previous condition. Republican institutions rest upon the common intelligence of the people; therefore, one of the high duties of Republican government is the education of the masses for these. There can be no progress without education, as there is no civilization without intelligence. An eminent statesman has said, "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Governments should provide against possibilities, as possibilities often become facts; limit, therefore, the legislative power of taxation as yet; inspire this humiliation, so as to shield from suspicion the honor and credit of the State. The spirit of the age is licentious and extravagant; the old economies have become disreputable by desuetude; individual characteristics have been made the habits of the Government, and the Government has degenerated into a mere instrumentality for the advancement of personal ambitions and the promotion of personal aims, in a way that would have shocked the primitive simplicities of the men who conceived and illustrated in their lives the great problem of free government on the continent as far as may in due deference to circumstances. Let us limit the duties of government to the ends of government which may be summed up in the general phrase. The full protection of the rights of person and of property the simplest government is the best.

The complications of a multiform machinery, however suitable to the development of the special sciences only aggravate to the burthens which more more or less attend every form of civil administration abstract from the fundamental law every useless instrumentality, so as to have as few intermediaries as possible between the government and the people we thus secure both responsibility and economy, and the harmony of protection and defence which is the great law of order, is placed beyond the hazards of fine unions or disturbance. Assistance is a cardinal virtue and should be as potent in the law of States as in the conduct of individuals, govern as little as possible, and only by general laws is the rule of wisdom sanctioned by experience. Discriminations, whether protective or primitive, are always invidious, and therefore always unjust. The growth of incorporations is one of the marvels of the age in which we live. Their power like that of King George has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. Great as they are, they are simply the representatives of individual interests and are never organized, except to promote personal ends. The dignity of Government is all compromised when its credit is surrendered and its honor committed to other custodians than its own agents and servants. Constitutional prohibition should protect the State against the contingencies of Legislative departure. From this principle special limitations should be placed upon the counties, towns and other civil municipalities, and they should be restrained from lending their credit to ventures of private speculation, however plausible in

sentiments against himself. Let the *Tribune* give its readers the benefit of Mr. Davis' Portland speech, made in 1858—a note of patriotic aspiration, of broad nationality, as of dignified composition and esthetic statesmanship—and then let it solve his inexcusable address to the [illegible] will be found in the *Tribune* sketch of that speech and contrast it with the [illegible] of the prisoner.

Of course [illegible] some [illegible] of Anderson and Sumter and Moultrie and Sumter and Sumter and Sumter

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

A Veritable Sea Serpent Ninety Feet in Length Seen at Masonboro Inlet.

The New York *Sun* of a recent date has a two column article on a [illegible] spent seen off New York [illegible] into argument to establish [illegible] that there is a veritable [illegible] deep.

Newspaper [illegible] not so reliable in their [illegible] story which we [illegible] are sustained by the [illegible] witnesses, and if [illegible] can produce their [illegible]

The facts as we have [illegible] ing this monster [illegible]

Not long ago, a party [illegible] five gentlemen [illegible] house Inlet in [illegible] round to New [illegible] bringing the [illegible] party had called [illegible] easterly breeze [illegible] when the wind [illegible] and the yacht lay [illegible] the boat was in this [illegible] helmsman observed [illegible] was a school of [illegible] sporting leaders [illegible] He called to his [illegible] lying asleep in the [illegible] to observe the [illegible] and for some time [illegible] loss to account [illegible] mass of life that [illegible] wards them. As [illegible] of fifty cents [illegible] their fears were [illegible] time consternation [illegible] the small and delicate [illegible] of the bottom of [illegible] covering as the [illegible] mass was a leathery [illegible] ous, but thousands [illegible] per cent. from the previous [illegible] but we think there will [illegible] produced as last year. [illegible] going forward quite rapidly [illegible] rivulet will soon become [illegible] bringing in on its [illegible] and tens of thousands [illegible] precious article. As other crops [illegible] improved; corn, peas, potatoes [illegible] fine and no disease exists [illegible] hogs except in some limited [illegible] We hope next week to [illegible] how the crops are in this State. [illegible] general advice is that it will be [illegible] a little better than last year but we prefer waiting for notices from our correspondents before announcing our opinion."

The two Moon Month.

The two moon month hath left us after a warm and protracted stay. This is an unusual occurrence, not having occurred before since about 1853. Certain old women have a tradition that sickness and mortality prevail in an unusual degree when the event occurs, which story we have as much faith in as one to the effect that by looking at the new moon over your right shoulder and wishing, three things, they will be granted.

PAPER VS. COIN.

Letter from Wendell Phillips on Currency—Legal Tender Notes—"The People Stand Behind Them."

The following letter from Wendell Phillips has been addressed to Mr. [illegible] Beebe, Secretary of the Legal [illegible] Club. It gives in forcible [illegible] that gentleman's views on [illegible] question of a circulating [illegible] and will be read with inter- [illegible] all who have money or want it:

August 23d, 1875.

[illegible] Secretary of the [illegible] Club:—

[illegible] I appreciate the impor- [illegible] of your resolution to prevent [illegible] of the currency, [illegible] I shall not be able to [illegible] in September. It [illegible] there are but two ques- [illegible] on which I could [illegible] touching the [illegible]

[illegible] On what basis shall it rest? [illegible] How much of it shall we [illegible]

[illegible] ges there might have [illegible] shall it be made [illegible], or paper? But the [illegible] men long ago [illegible] and settled it [illegible] throughout Christ- [illegible] bringing the [illegible] must be paper. [illegible] day of a specie [illegible] hallucination has [illegible] quest timid men [illegible] But the thing [illegible] existed for fifty or [illegible] Great Britain, [illegible] such a basis could [illegible] (Patterson, [illegible] pp. 5, 6, 28, 37, 38.)

[illegible] may have that fifty [illegible] ded he does not need it, [illegible] d there is no special rea- [illegible] ould have it. If at any [illegible] absolutely requires [illegible] fifty cents of [illegible] fifty cents coin to [illegible] their fears were [illegible] time consternation [illegible] the small and delicate [illegible] of the bottom of [illegible] covering as the [illegible] mass was a leathery [illegible] ous, but thousands [illegible] per cent. from the previous [illegible] but we think there will [illegible] produced as last year. [illegible] going forward quite rapidly [illegible] rivulet will soon become [illegible] bringing in on its [illegible] and tens of thousands [illegible] precious article. As other crops [illegible] improved; corn, peas, potatoes [illegible] fine and no disease exists [illegible] hogs except in some limited [illegible] We hope next week to [illegible] how the crops are in this State. [illegible] general advice is that it will be [illegible] a little better than last year but we prefer waiting for notices from our correspondents before announcing our opinion."

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The South Carolina Crop.

Our special correspondent [illegible] to its under a recent date [illegible] the following concerning [illegible] our sister State:

"The crop prospect in [illegible] lina is not as good as we [illegible] ferred to it. The long [illegible] caused the plant to shed, and [illegible] loving dry weather is [illegible] anxiously advise going back [illegible] that not many [illegible] and for some days [illegible] loss to account [illegible] mass of life that [illegible] wards them. As [illegible] of fifty cents coin to [illegible] their fears were [illegible] time consternation [illegible] the small and delicate [illegible] of the bottom of [illegible] covering as the [illegible] mass was a leathery [illegible] ous, but thousands [illegible] per cent. from the previous [illegible] but we think there will [illegible] produced as last year. [illegible] going forward quite rapidly [illegible] rivulet will soon become [illegible] bringing in on its [illegible] and tens of thousands [illegible] precious article. As other crops [illegible] improved; corn, peas, potatoes [illegible] fine and no disease exists [illegible] hogs except in some limited [illegible] We hope next week to [illegible] how the crops are in this State. [illegible] general advice is that it will be [illegible] a little better than last year but we prefer waiting for notices from our correspondents before announcing our opinion."

The two Moon Month.

The two moon month hath left us after a warm and protracted stay. This is an unusual occurrence, not having occurred before since about 1853. Certain old women have a tradition that sickness and mortality prevail in an unusual degree when the event occurs, which story we have as much faith in as one to the effect that by looking at the new moon over your right shoulder and wishing, three things, they will be granted.

tract d her currency without any regard whatever to gold. Her enormous trade and expenditures were all paper and only paper, resting on credit and nothing else. We had similar prosperity during the war and after, on the same terms. In 1820 England, yielding to theorists and dreamers, tried to put this new wine into old bottles, and dragged her business back to methods a century old—to specie. Bankruptcy, the very history of which makes the blood cold to-day, blighted the Empire. It took half a generation to recover from the mistake. No man can to-day begin to show that such suffering was necessary; that it achieved any good or that it effected any changes which could not have been as well made without it. We entered that same valley of the shadow of death when, in 1865, McCulloch began contraction. We are hurrying fast to England's 1820; property sunk to half its former value; the streets crowded with unemployed men fast rotting into criminals; grass growing on the wharves, machinery rusting, wealth alarmed, poverty starving. Woe to the political party which the nation shall finally pronounce responsible for this fatal mistake. No previous mere will avail for its pardon. Its leaders will be buried in curses, as men whom neither history nor their own experience could make wise.

We lament, as well as we may, the widespread corruption of business men and office-holders. But where such corruption in high places steals a dollar, contraction—this well-meaning ignorance of bullionists—robs the people of thousands. If this generation is ever bankrupt, its bankruptcy will be not the work of knaves, but of honest men following a jack-o'-lantern and dragging us to ruin. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A BIG BONANZA.

A Chest With $75,000 in Doubloons Found.

[New Orleans Bulletin.]

There have always been for many years past vauge rumors floating about that along the Louisiana and Mississippi coast the men of Lafitte had buried treasure. Every now and then we hear of expeditions starting on a search for the hidden booty, but what may be their success is never known.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that some years ago a certain family here received from the dying lips of one of Lafitte's men the description of a spot where a chest of doubloons was to be found. The two sons started but never returned. A third of the family started but was drowned in a storm. This fatality has, in a measure, dampened the ardor of many, and we now hear of fewer such trips.

The quiet of the coast has, however, just been seriously disturbed, and as we learn from Mr. Holly, of the United States Circuit Court, just returned from Bayou La Battre, thirty miles this side of Mobile, on the New Orleans Railroad, there is a money fever raging.

It appears that five days ago, at Devil's Hole, a curious craft of schooner rig put in. She was very small, but had the appearance of having come some distance, her build being unlike anything seen hereabouts for years. Her crew consisted of two men and a dog. The men conversed well in English, and from their appearance were evidently connected with the sea.

Coming to anchor at sundown, just outside, a man came ashore and rowing up to a fisherman at the mouth of the bayou, asked him if he would pilot them up to this Devil's Hole. They gave him at once forty dollars in gold, on this agreement, and accordingly the other man on board the schooner was signalled. He rowed in with spades lanterns, etc., in the boat and all got in. Piloted by the fisherman they went up the bayo a four miles and commenced work.

They selected a spot from a diagram they consulted, and after digging until 12:15 that night the spade touched a metal box. They became very excited, dug faster, and at last lifted out of the hole, some seven feet in depth, a strong iron chest, corroded and rusty. Breaking it open with an iron bar, they were rewarded by a sight of $75,000 in gold coin. The fisherman was excited, and hardly knew what to do.

He heard them count the money, and imagined they were of some band of robbers. He assisted them with the chest down to the boat. They rowed off to the schooner. When the fisherman looked out over the waters next morning no sail was in sight.

Who were these mysterious visitors is the question now agitating the denizens of Bayou La Battre.

A DIVORCE AT LAST.

Death of the Chicago Coachman who married his Master's Daughter

[Chicago Courier.]

The end of a romance in real life! Lyndon is dead. Lyndon, the gay festive coachman, who won immortal fame by marrying his-master's daughter; Lyndon, husband of the fickle Ella, and son-in-law of the savage Hancock; Lyndon who almost exchanged his seat on the top of the grand family coach for one inside, and his cot in the stable loft for the crack bed-chamber of a palace; Lyndon the hero of the divorce courts and the sensation of the city two years ago—Lyndon is dead. The wealthy pork packer's daughter has her divorce at last.

Something over two years ago the community was startled by the announcement that a clandestine marriage had taken place between Lyndon, a coachman in the employ of Col. John Hancock, one of the wealthiest provision dealers in the city, and the daughter of the last named important personage. The affair created a great deal of scandal and provoked extensive comment. The bride, Ella Hancock, was something less than 18 years of age and a very attractive person. Lyndon had no attraction whatever. He was a low born illiterate Englishman. The marriage was secretly celebrated, and the parties separated immediately afterwards, taking their old respective places in the household. The parents did not hear of the event for several days afterwards, and by that time the young lady—the bride who was not yet a wife—had gained her senses sufficiently to be willing and anxious to assist her parents in severing the tie. Suit for a divorce was at once commenced, but a decree was refused.—An appeal was taken to the supreme court which remanded the case to the lower courts, where it still remains undecided.

About three months after the marriage Lyndon had the young lady brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge then gave her a free choice between joining her husband and remaining with her parents She at once chosed the latter course, and since that time Lyndon has made no further attempt to interfere with her.

Mr. Trude, Lyndon's lawyer, lately abandoned his client, owing to his gross dissipation. He found the coachman some months ago at a police station, under an assumed name, filled with bad rum, and covered with filth.

He gave him money to pay his fine, and "shook" the fellow, satisfied, the lawyer says, that Lyndon's sole motive of late seemed to be to blackmail his rich father-in-law, and this the attorney was unwilling to countenance.

Lyndon died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of A. Alexander, corner of State and Twenty-seventh streets. He has been confined two weeks with inflammation of the bowels. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

R. E. TREVELLICK, President of the National Labor, Union, is now canvassing Ohio in favor of the Democratic State tickets.

ABDUCTING AN HEIRESS.

A Young Girl Drugged, Taken Before a Clergyman and Married to a Scamp.

[N. Y. Sun Oswego Speisal.]

Last Spring Mrs. Guimaraez widow of a wealthy Spaniard, who bequeathed her an estate of over a million dollars and an almost princely income from royalties on all the mahogany and other valuable timber exported from certain districts of Brazil, came to this city from Rio Janeiro. Her family consisted of her adopted daughter, Jessie, a girl of great personal beauty, whom Mrs. Guimaraez adopted at the age of four years, and a South American girl whom she brought with her to educate. Mrs Guimaraez was a native of Oswego county, and adopted Jessie, who also is her niece, during the life of her first husband, with whom, as well as herself, the child was a pet. For several years Jessie has been sent North, and visited her mother's relatives in the town of New Haven, Oswego, county, where lives a family named Simmons, and another named Calkins, whom she also visited.

On Monday the Simmonses visited Mrs. Guimaraez, and Jessie was permitted to go with them. Jefferson Simmons is station-keeper at Sand Hill, a station on the Rome and Oswego railroad. Calkins, whose wife is a cousin of Mrs. Guimaraez, keeps a petty grocery at the same place. On Tuesday afternoon, it is said that Jessie was in Calkin's Store and he asked her to drink some pop. She drank one glassful, after which she claims to have become unconscious, in which condition she was taken into a carriage by Frank Calkins, son of the storekeeper, who drove to Holmesville, three miles distant, and there a Baptis minister married him to the girl, after which he drove back to Sand Hill and left her at Simmons' house. Jessie says that the first thing she recollects after drinking the pop is being in Mrs. Simmons' house, and hearing young Calkins telling Mrs. S. that they were married. She has an indistinct recollection of riding along a road in the interval of unconsciousness. The evening of the marriage young Calkins went to Oswego, told Mrs. Guimaraez that Jessie had married him, and tried to reconcile her to the match. On Wednesday morning Jessie returned, accompanied by her friends, and told her story alleging that she had been drugged. On the the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Guimaraez started with Jessie to Illinois, intending for the present to leave her with her parents, who live somewhere in that State, and to procure a divorce at once.

The friends of the girl allege that it was a job put up by the Calkinses, who knew Mrs. Guimaraez's affection for Jessie, and she would be the sole heiress of her wealth. Calkins is a dissolute fellow; and has been employed as a track hand on the Rome and Oswego railroad. The Calkinses will probably be proceeded against criminally for abduction.

A Young Boston Couple who Aimed at Matrimony.

[From the Boston Herald.]

His name is Denny G. Warren, his age is in the neighborhood of twenty four, and he is a good-looking muscular fellow. Up to yesterday he was employed in the large shoe manufactory of J. B. Kimball & Co., and boarded at the Westboro' Hotel. The proprietor of this institution, Mr. Rollin K. Sherman had one daughter, a good-looking, well educated girl of seventeen. The parents of Miss Ada never suspected till within a week her intimacy with the young shoemaker, so slyly had the lovers conducted things. At 1:30 yesterday afternoon he obtained leave of absence, and engaged a team at H. A. Plymptonis livery stable ostensibly to go to Milford. Driving around to the back piazza of the hotel, which is located in the square, he waited for the appearance of his Juliet. The rain kept everybody indoors, and the streets were consequently deserted. Juliet slipped out through the back door, jumped into the carriage, and in another minute they were riding towards Woonsocket R. I. Romeo had arranged everything beforehand, and had sent his and Juliet's trunks to his sisters in Hopkington.

Juliet left a note on her chamber table telling her parents that it was no use to cry over spilt milk, or something to that effect, and this note was not discovered until shortly after Mr. Sherman's return, thus giving the lovers several hours start. Mr. Sherman hurried over to Deputy Sheriff Parbank's office, and securing his assistance harnessed a fast horse, and went post haste after the furgitives. Then followed a mad race through the mud and fast falling rain. The horse was urged to his utmost speed, which was far too slow to keep pace with the father's anxious mind. Night overtook pursuers and pursued. By dint of injury the former tracked the runaways to Milford, where they learned that Romeo had changed horses, and was again speeding onward to Rhode Island They procured a fresh team, and after a weary ride of thirty five miles entered the town of Woonsocket, to find that the wary Romeo had eluded them, and was racing back again to Milford, Massachusetts. In utter despair the pursuer drove out of Woonsocket at midnight, and took the road to Milford. Arriving there, they visited the table, and learned that the indefatigable Romeo had reclaimed his first horse, and was posting it to Hopkinton. They changed their jaded animal for a fresh one and struck the road to Hopkinton, where they arrived at shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. Riding up to Phipp's stable they inquired for the runaways, and were told that they had put up their horse and gone to the house of Mr. C. F. Wright. Frantically driving up to the house they knocked at the door and were confronted by Mr. Wright, to whom they stated their errand. Romeo and Juliet had retired, but Mr. Wright would call them, Romeo came down in answer to the summons and coolly produced a marriage certificate wherein occurred the names of Denny G. Warren and Ada C. Sherman. Romeo was exceedingly considerate, and without a word of remonstrance awakened his young wife and returned to Westboro with his father-in-law.

A Most Horrible Murder—A Negro Man Murdered on the Supposition That He was a Witch.

From the last number of the Cherokee *Herald* we copy the following account of a most atrocious crime resulting from the superstition of the negro race:

Murph Harshaw, a colored man who lived in the vicinity of Persimmon creek, Cherokee county, mysteriously disappeared about the 24th inst. From the talk and conduct of the negroes in the neighborhood, it was soon believed that foul play had been used and Harshaw, probably had been murdered; accordingly several persons were arrested and confessed the murder and one of the prisoners took three or four white men and pointed out where the body had been buried in a muddy branch.

The body was in a decaying condition, and presented a most horrible appearance.

From this man Terrell Young they obtained the following statement:

That he, Terrell Young, Dick Hyatt, Ham Hyatt, Albert Jerrett, and Sam Hyatt, took Harshaw from his house on Saturday night the 14th inst., by force, for the purpose of murdering him, that they intended to take him to a deep shaft, across the Georgia line, in the Notil neighborhood, but on their way, near the Reper old grocery place, they knocked him down with a rock, beat him with clubs and to make sure of their work cut his throat with a knife, then hid his body as above stated.

All the above named parties were immediately arrested, together with Peter Harshaw, Margaret Harshaw, wife of the deceased, Sides Hyatt, John Harshaw and Buck Moore, and on an investigation before E. Craig, Justice of the peace, were all committed to jail but on farther examination before D. Weeks, Esq., it appearing that the murder had been committed on the Georgia side of the State line, prisoners were accordingly turned over to the Georgia authorities to be dealt with according to law.

The prisoners by way of mitigation, say that Harshaw was a witch, that he had bewitched Pete. Harshaw and others of their friends, and that they were advised by a Tennessee negro doctor, that in order to be relieved from his witchery they must cut his throat and bury him in the mud.

This is the most cruel and outrageous murder that has ever occurred in our country; a man at home quietly attending to his own business, is forcible dragged from his home and family and brutally murdered by a mob who allege he was a witch.

Cotton Trade of Wilmington.

The JOURNAL of the 2nd inst., gives a comparative table of the receipts of cotton at that port for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1874 and Sept. 1st, 1875 The comparison shows a very gratifying increase, the amount for former year being 41,000 and for the last, 76,007, an increase of 35,000.

This increase is due to several causes, not the least of which is the fine geographical position of Wilmington, now made available by its railroad connections, and still farther utilized by the energy of the merchants of Wilmington who have now taken into their own hands what they have heretofore permitted to pass by them. They have become buyers and exporters, they have erected compresses and warehouses, and they offer advantages possessed by few other points in the country.

There is little reason why Willmington should not rank in a few years as one of the first cotton ports in the country—little reason why she should fall behind Norfolk, and none at all why she should not equal Norfolk in the amount handled on her own account.

The same energies which have within the last few years developed them so much will not flag until they have accomplished all that is before them. —*Raleigh News.*

A Pomological Curiosity.

A gentleman living on Wrightville Sound has an apple tree two or three years old, which he transplanted in the early part of the year. The tree apparently, died. Late in the spring, after some good rains had fall en, the tree budded afresh and bloomed, and again presented every indication of vigorous life. About a score of apple formed on it and grew to a good size. The drought came on, and, to all appearances, the tree again died. The leaves all withered and fell off, and all the apples except one fell off also. Since the rains of the early part of last month, the tree had again returned to life, and now it has not only a full supply of luxuriant foliage, but that one apple is still on it, and the tree is in full bloom. This is rather an unusual vegetable phenomenon.

STATE NEWS.

WAKE.—Mr. W. H. Lyon, of Raleigh, recently drew in the Texas lottery a valuable lot in Kaufman, Texas, said to be worth several thousand dollars. He has received the deed to the same. Mr. Lyon is a "single man."

A man answering the description of Scott Partin, the Wake county wife murderer, was seen near Peach Tree, Nash county, on last Tuesday.

GRANVILLE.—The Radical sheriff of Granville, has proven to be a defaulter to a large amount.

WILSON.—Last Sunday a negro named Bison robbed the house of Mr. J. L. Horn, of Wilson county, of a small amount of money and clothes.

In Wilson county, on the day of election, a negro was sent to the sawmill for some lumber and went to the voting precinct from the mill.—When he returned, his employer asked for the bill of the lumber bought, when Cuffee produced a Radical ticket He had mixed his papers, his lumber bill and ticket, and voted the lumber bill. When the votes were counted out the lumber was there.

GUILFORD.—The Board of Education for Guilford County has made a partial distribution of the school fund for 1875, amounting to one dollar per head. It is thought a second distribution will be made in the Spring.

NASH.—We hear that at a negro preaching in Nash county seven of the mourners fell into a trance. At the conclusion of the meeting six out of seven remained perfectly still as if dead, just as they had fallen four days previous. In all this time they did not even stir. Their friends sat up with them at night, but everybody left them when the meeting broke up. We have good authority for this statement.

FORSYTHE.—A new Masonic Lodge was organised at High Point on the 25th inst., under the title of Numa F. Reid Lodge named in honor of the late Rev. N. F. Reid, D. D., of the N. C. Conference,

Judge Key the United States Senator from Tennessee, has two daughters at the Salem Academy.

CATAWBA.—Says the Charlotte *Observer*: "A young man named Bolick committed suicide a few days ago, near Hickory. He was missing from home last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but his absence caused no suspicion from the fact that he had been in the habit of going from home and staying for several days at a time. On Sunday last his father, while at church, made inquiries for him, and a search was instituted. Day before yesterday, Monday, he was found suspended by the neck and dead, in an old pine field belonging to his father, not far from the house.

The young man was about 24 years of age, and a son of David Bolick. No cause is assigned for the act of self-destruction. The coroner summoned a jury and held an inquest over the remains.

The Result Of Judge Settle's Visit.

As soon as Judge Settle had granted a hearing to the petitioners for a *mandamus* against the Robeson county commissioners, he took the train for Washington City. It is supposed that the administration gave him little encouragement and held out no promise of military support, since he returns and forthwith decides that he has no jurisdiction in the case. Every sane man knows that Judge Settle knew that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, just as well when he granted the petition as he did after hearing the case, just as well before he went to Wahington as afterwards. Of course, he had heard all the circumstances. Why then did he not so decide at fiast? Simply because he proposed to go to Washington and ascertain how far the administration would support him in his arbitrary and revolutionary designs. The administration "backed," and [illegible] Settle [illegible]

For the JOURNAL

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT OF 1781.

BY MRS S H WADDELL, WILMINGTON, N C

"slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But left him alone with his glory."
—WOLFE.

"I remember," said Aunt Elsey, "when quite a child, a most interesting incident which occurred while we were traveling through Bladen county, in North Carolina. We were at Bellefont, the residence of Gen. ——, where my father learned that a son of the servant who assisted in the burial of Lt. Col. Webster, was on the premises and knew the spot where the grave was. I recollect, also, an allusion by some one of the company, to several epic traditions since inscribed in the history of the country. The following is one of them:—

I was on the 1st or 2d of March, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis' troops were encamped near Haw River, that Lt. Col. Webster's brigade halted upon its banks, to reconnoitre the ford They saw that the stream was imbedded with rocks, some rising like giants crowned with lichen in their midst; against these the swift waters dashed and foamed, and after a struggle to leap above them, they would wheel and eddy away, murmuring in the language of the waters, as they hurried onward to the ocean

The ford was dangerous, but a deadlier foe than the surging waters lurked in an old school house on the opposite bank whereas unsuspected as were the Grecians in the wooden-horse before Troy, stood twenty-six unerring rifle men, ready to send the red shaft of Death into the heart of the young leader of the brigade. Thirty two times, as he slowly crossed the ford beyond it, did those long rifles measure him with their silver eyes. Horseman and horse were untouched, but death undaunted shook out his sable wings and floated in the direction of Guilford court-house, where a fortnight after this period was fought a battle which caused Lord Cornwallis' pœan song to be wreathed with cypress and willow, for Lt Col. Webster was dear to his heart, and he (Lord Cornwallis) now rode by the side of a species of palanquin, supported by two horses and formed of poles over which a canvass was stretched (see Lee's memoirs of the Southern Campaign) upon this, was laid the young hero of the 33rd, mortally wounded by a random shot, while leading his brigade into the midst of the death paved field of Guilford.

Lord Cornwallis was now on his march to Wilmington, arriving at Elizabeth, in Bladen county, it was reported to him that in the vicinity there was a vacant residence—Bellepont, and finding it quiet and commodious he removed Lieutenant Colonel Webster there, where he died a few days subsequently and was interred upon the estate, Gen. W——, the proprietor, had been dead two years, his three children were in England for their education. Hamlet said aunt Elsey, compared his departed father to Hyperion, to Jove, to Mars, and to Mercury. I can say of mine that he was not only one of the best of men, but that he possessed rare talents combined with genius and scholarship. I delighted in the refinements of his elegant mind, and the emotions which now possessed his heart on the occasion of identifying Lieutenant Colonel Webster's remains, were such as rendered him peculiarly qualified for the generous office he was then preparing to perform. The servant, whose hereditary information was so much valued by my father, was summoned. He opened a large gate at the head of the avenue, and was followed by several gentlemen and as many servants with a vehicle on which was placed a strong and well made coffin and implements for exhumation. They crossed the high-road in sight of the mansion and entered the woodland westwardly.—The shadows soon began to grow deeper, and deeper, from the tall pines draped in moss, and festooned by wild vines. Our guide stopped and looked around, we were upon a knoll below it glided a little stream over pebbles as white as snow. Its banks fringed with evergreens and flowers here bloomed the crimson cardinal and there the Blue-bell hung, Narcissus like, over its own reflection, the honey-suckle waved its pink clusters, and tiny humming-birds flitted joyously around this poem of nature

"Here is the grave," said the guide. It was on the declivities of the knoll, a wild medative solitary place, the earth strewed with the brown foliage of the pine, now green with virdue, and chanting in its sighing notes the "gloria in excelsis." I heard the cleaving spade and the heavy sod as it fell from it, and my sense of hearing grew morbidly acute. Lower and lower; presently my father said: "Stop now, you have struck the coffin." The servants came out of the grave and my father and two of the gentlemen took their places. It was not long before I heard an exclamation, and saw my father remove his hat from his head in the most respectful manner. I looked down, and slowly glided away as a vapour floats and disappears before you, the perfect figure of a British officer, in full uniform, with his cap upon his head and his sword by his side. Each one of the company looked at the other in profound silence, a deep sigh arose from the grave and I saw the tears in my dear father's eyes. I looked down again—the grave was filled with mould and decayed fragments of wood, a skeleton with two copper coins upon the vacant orifice of the eyes, and a rusty sword by his side, was all that remained of the noble and gallant leader of the Thirty-third.

I was very faint, said Aunt Elsey; and I sat by the grave, for I could not stand. I saw my father take tenderly from the skull a lock of black hair, damp with mould; and I heard him say he would look for the *patella*, or knee-pan, as there was but one—the other was shattered at the battle of Guilford, which occasioned his death by lockjaw. There was but one!

The spot of sepulchre being now fully identified, the remains were carefully replaced in the new coffin; the grave filled, and a heart of oak pillar, painted white, was placed securely at the head of the grave. This was done that his native land might some day, "Let their gifts procure an urn at least, and Hector's ashes in his country rest."

The fire-flies were lighting their lamps, and the whippoorwill singing her Phrygian song to the dew, when we retraced our steps to the mansion. The pine trees still chanted, and the red light of sun set, as it glanced their tall forms resembled the abbey of mediaval days lit at midnight for the religious services in behalf of departed souls.

In one of the numbers of the European *Magazine* for the year 1781, there appeared a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the father of Col. Webster on the melancholy event of his death. It bore the tenderest sympathy of the friend, with the loftiest eulogy of a commanding officer.

NOTE.

There are well attested facts of this apparently mysterious and evanescent representation of material life immediately upon opening the long closed cases of the dead.

The *modus operandi* must be left to the student of Natural Science; but perhaps we may venture to suggest, that the geological nature of the soil, combined with long excluded gasses may, upon suddenly escaping, have photographed an aerial identity of the dead, and vanish away as suddenly as it appeared.

LOUISIANA'S last orange crop amounted to 16,250,000, and realized a net profit of $810,000. The custom there is to sell the fruit on the trees at ten dollars a thousand and let the

THE FASHIONS.

What will be Worn in Early Autumn.

A dreadful rumor comes that the princess shape in dresses is to be revived. Capricious fashion has alrerdy tired of basques and overskirts, and is bringing back this shape, which is similar to the Gabriella, the waist and skirt is one piece, with large hanging sleeves and the skirt heavily draped from the front. It is to be worn for home, evening, dinner, and even for full dress. Notwithstanding this, tablieus, overskirts, basbues and sacques are too popular, too convenient, and too economical to be easily driven out, and will be worn on all other occasions especially in the street. The narrow, "tied back skirts" will still be fashionable, to the disgust of all lovers of comfort. In wraps, a very long cloak will be worn. Some of these are fifty-two inches long in the back. Sacques will retain their popularity, and the new styles being longer in front than behind. For the street, dark, solid colors will retain their popularity in dress goods. Among these is a lovely soft gray. Acier is a cold steel gray. Among the new colors are [illegible] called rossignol (nightingale) remir (wood pigeon), and poussiere, in which all the colors of dust are concentrated, exceedingly suitable, apparently, for streets in the condition in which those of Philadelphia are at present. Smoke color is revived, with Carmelite brown and Centennial brown, which, in compliment apparently to one of our national colors, is tinged with red. There are several greens of the invisible shades and dusky olive. For warmer tints here are several shades, very lovely, of wine color. Brilliant tints for gaslight are a red verging on orange, and a brilliant flame color. For evening dresses the colors are delicate and beautiful. A perfect shade of rose, a pure blue, a turquoise blue, green and sea foam are some of the shades that, displayed in exquisite silks, are enough to turn the head on any woman, be she able to wear them becomingly Plaids will only be worn combined with plain colors. Louisine silks will be worn again in plaids, of which the dark background will be relieved by bars and lines of vivid scarlet, red, straw color or blue. Among the new importations are the faconne fabrics, with raised flowers and figures like the old-fashioned damasks. An effort will be made to revive magnificent brocades, recalling to mind the days of farthingales, high-heeled boots and powder. In woolen goods a new exquisitely fine black cashmere has appeared under the name of the "Grand Opera brand," its soft flexibility making it especially desirable in graceful arrangement of drapery. A change in the making of sleeves has been announced. The coat remains, but is made much shorter in order to permit either a wide flowing cuff or deep frills of the material or trimming (particularly if it be lace,) with an inner fall of lace. All the French basques will be made long-waisted—a very injurious fashion. Indeed, it would appear that both waists and skirts are made so as to follow the outline of the figure as much as possible. In bonnets there will not be much change in shape, but a good deal in style of trimming. The most fashionable shape retains the high prominent front and moderate crown now in vague, but is short on the sides, close to the ears, and always provided with strings. The face trimming consists of knots, bows and bunches of flowers massed just above the forehead. The outside trimming generally does not encircle the crown, but is arranged differently upon it, to suit the taste or fancy of the wearer. Felt and velvet bonnets are imported to the exclusion of nearly all other materials. For those who can afford it the rule is, felt until Christmas and after that velvet. The new felts are partly smooth and partly of the fur beaver felt. Sometimes the crown is of a lighter shade than the brim, and sometimes the brim is of two shades, dark on one side and light on the other. Light cream color and pale gray felt are most fashionable, although plenty, of dark green, dark blue and brown felts are imported. Black is the least fashionable color of all for bonnets, but few either of black velvet or felt being imported. Of course black is too convenient to be abandoned, notwithstanding this effort toward its desertion. An effort is being made to introduce the exquisite turquoise blue and peacock color. Soft ribbon is much used for trimming bonnets and for the strings a yard long and three and a half inches wide, that are to be their almost invariable accompaniment during the coming season. Some very handsome ribbons are twilled on one side and have a satin gloss on the other. Twilled ribbon, wide enough for sashes, it used to make the full soft loops that now depend from the backs of bonnets. Gros grain ribbons will be very little used. A novelty for trimming bonnets, and which, it is said, may be used for costumes, is the ecru oasmere lace. It is a fine wood lace made in thread patterns, like those of black Chantilly and of the old-fashioned white thread lace now called Malines. It is made in Normandy and is much finer than the yaks and guipures now worn. It is creamy white and is very effective when combined with dark velvets. The fancy for wings, breasts and birds continues, threatening to exterminate the "feathered songsters of the grove." The blackbird has become a favorite and especially the blackbird bronze or Brazillian blackbird, which is not black, but has blue and bronze shades on its wings and back. The gray-swallow, spotted pigeon and the feathers from the cocks' tails are also used. The whole bird, when used, is fixed upon wires so that the head and wings can be moved about in the most natural manner. The following is a description of a very stylish velvet bonnet, one of Virot's: "It is dark brown velvet, trimed around the crown with a scarf of cream colored silk and ecru lace. A merry bronze is on top of the crown, guilt braid is near the edge of the brim, ecru lace is quilled inside the brim, and a touffe of red and tea roses is just above the forehead." A curious novelty is the Zanzibar when visiting Paris. The new feature of which is a soft crown of brocaded silk in many colors. In lingerie, colors are still fashionable. Handkerchiefs have gay Madras hems, others have pink and rose-colored silk hems, stiched in. The newest fashion in ruffs for the neck is linen finely crimped. To return to bonnets: Felts are very fine and are not bound on the edges. Ostrich plumes project outward from the hat, and upward instead of downward as they did, and are frequently fastened only at one end of the stem.

The Convention in Court

Yesterday in Court, the question of taking up the civil docket was touched upon. When Gen. Baringer asked the Court what arrangements could be made whereby his cases could be disposed of this week. He said that he would necessarily be absent next week in attendance upon the Constitutional Convention, which essembles at Raleigh on Monday, and he had *information*, as he thought, *that the Convention would not adjourn immediately!*

This shows which way the cat hops. —*Charlotte Observer.*

It has become evident that when San Francisco, according to Bayard Taylor, "Oped to the sunset her gateway of gold," she left the gateway ajar considerably too long.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that in making lying assertions that the Democrats and Roman Catholics have formed coalition against the common school system the Republicans

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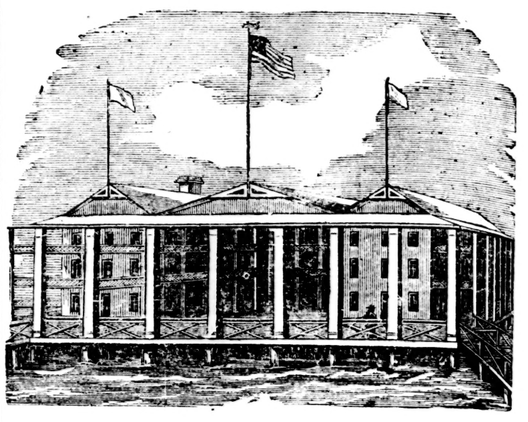

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